# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BEST FOR HER MAN STREET, BUTCHERAY BY 1803

WHOLE NO. 9289.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

### MPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

he Evacuation of Bowling Green Confirmed.

ne of the Results of Gen. McClellan's Plans.

DVEMENTS OF THE REBEL TROOPS.

BOUBLE AMONG THE REBEL GENERALS.

FICIAL DESPATCH TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.

en. Mitchell's division, by a forced march, reache

D. C. BUELL, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

away, he has refrained from crossing Green river. s said that any such movement would have subtedly resulted in the flight of the whole ly and the destruction of Bowling Green. Such round and capture the whole force, arms and am been long in recovering.

STUATION OF BOWLING GREEN ccasionally arriving here are generally under oath

topography of the three miles immediately surers, and send a thrill of pleasure to Porte Cravon's ove and biding the little city in the vailey would et the keen eye that hunted positions for his guns, ition was in a fair way to become another Manag lines of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and turnpike of the same name cross Barren river in lines allei to each other, and whose courses are a little east apart, the turnpike line being to the cast. Imme ely on crossing the river both lines strike a promi , in avoiding which, the lines depart from their The railroad rons to the west through an aking a sharp curve, runs due northeast for three s. The turnpike, having wound around the eastern of the hill, and running due north, intersects the and at the distance of three miles from the town

rashing process. The streets are wide and

which and another, without a name, are planted an's Hill is a mile north of the intersection On these two hills are the outer works of the My informant has heard the men and officers in ose defences as being of no strength attacking army. The works and guns made and manned for defence or attack, both of which alterna

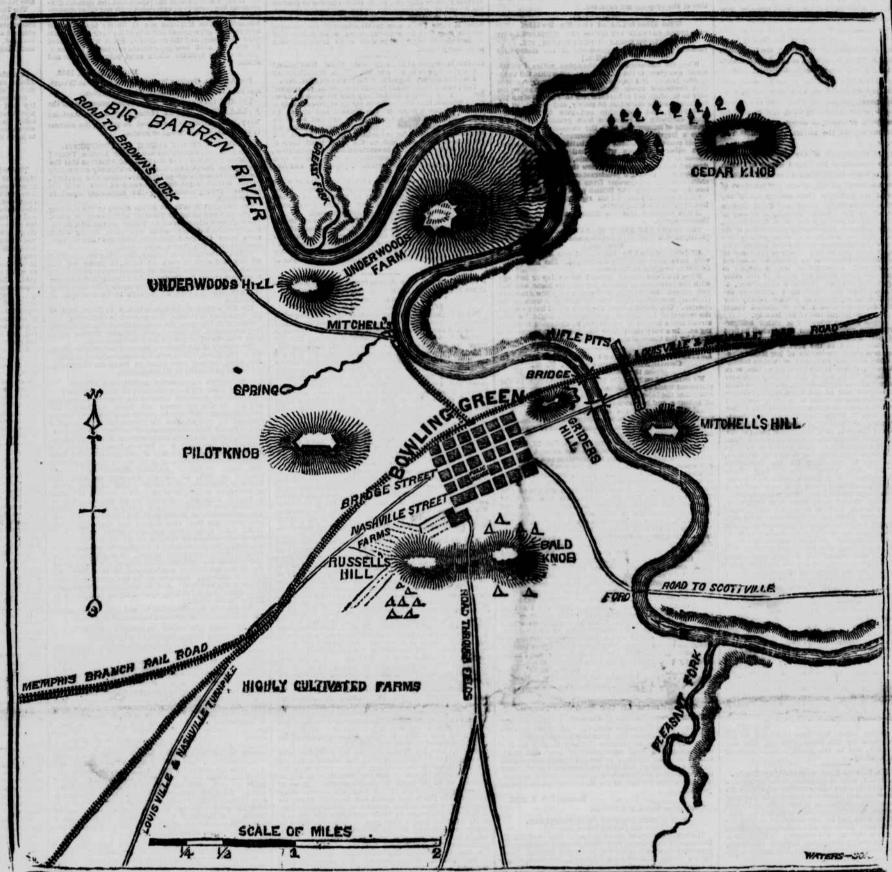
er's Hill is the point around which the railroad trapike wind immediately after crossing the river. one of those isolated peaks so prevalent in Kentucky hty feet above the level of the country to the north the northern slope the rebels have erected which mount three guns, and behind these a fort, mounting three others of a larger calibre, er works on the stope are in the form of a cresid are made in the following manner:—A founda-s made, and upon it were placed four strong pensions and bound together by brushwood. These need at regular distances apart, thus making the ures for the guns, and then filled with stone and a ditch was then due m front, wide and deep, and

the same stro the rear of the

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1862.

## THE EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

The Strength of the Position--- The Necessity of Leaving It--- The Effect of the Capture of Fort Henry and the Attack on Fort Donelson.



two 32-pounders, four 12-pounders and four 9 pounders.
GRIDEN'S HILL—Redan at base of bill, mounting four 5-pounders, on top of bill three 12-pounders.

Puor Kson-Lunette fort, mounting twelve slege guns, from 18 to 32-pounders.

gung, calibre unknown.

98 feet; Russell's Hill, 97 feet; Pilot Knob, 100 feet; Un derwood's farm, 82 feet. The timber in the vicinity of Bowling Green for miles is all felled; farms in vicinity are highly cultivated

west. This peak is not so high as its neighbor, and of

Ewing's Ferry. Abatis have been formed in the same manner as those previously noticed.

The rome of Barren Fiver is fordable. At the western foot of Mount Airy is Stranges' Ford, to and from which a good road affords a fine approach. Hennan's Ford, to the northeast, is a point used as a crossing by the people of that neighborhood, the road to it being only a cowpath. Ewing's Ferry is a mile east of Hennan's Ford, and near the mouth of Drake's or .k., These fords are practicable at all times, except the Junu or fall floods.

Winn's AND FRANCE AND FRANCE.

The two hills forming this range ite in the mouth of a small peninsula, formed by the course of the river, which, making a curve west of Baker's Hill, runs north for a mile and a half, and then runs south again, approaching to within a half or three-fourths of a mile of Baker's 13til, and then of his the west and around Judge Chderwood's Hill. A fertile and broad valley lies to the north of the hills, frowning upon which are the fortilizations on the northern slope of Price's Hill. These mount two gens, both bearing northeast. Webb's Hill is fortified on the western slope as well as the northeastern. One gan on this hill looks to the northeast, and two to the west. These works are only the heavy embankments noticed before.

cary embankments noticed before.

JUMN UNKNEWOOD'S RELL.

Upon this bill are the main defences of the southwestern approaches, and, in view of the fact that the perkion is naturally week on the southwest, a spiendid bestion for has been built upon this knob. The summit of the hill expands to a broad area, and its stopes, unlike most of the hills encircling the city, are gentle and regular. Upon this point the rebell engineer has devoted his cheerest tabor and skill, and the position is considered as nearly imprognable as such works can be to shot and shell. The fort on this hill is of the largest dimensions possible, and was intended to mount thirteen gans of the howest callwist in the complete with smaller ones.

Southeast, and on the opposite side of the river from Judge Unforwood's hill, is the basis for additional defences of the southwestern approaches. The length for the side in this hill mounts two guns, and the breastwork as many more.

caception of College Hill, in the same master as noticed before.

On Calvert's Hill, which lies doe south from the city, behind a strong lenette breastwork, two guns are mounted bearing routh and southwest, two guns are mounted bearing routh and southwest.

Upon Grider's Hill, behind similar works, three guns of heavier calibre are mounted. This position looks to an approach from the east via the Scotaville road.

ONLEGE BILL.

The foundation of what was originally intended to be a college building now forms the basis of the strong and extensive bustlen fort which stands upon the summit of College Hill. The work has been completed in the most admirable manner, and is looked upon as the strong set for huits at this point. The hill upon which it is situated is high and of a ragged, strupt slope, and the abatis formed render it almost impossible to make an ascent of it except from the city. This tort, mounting ten guns, commands the approaches from the east and northeast, and renders such an approach bazardous and dangerous. The beavy guns intended for this fort have never been placed, and in all likelihood never will be.

From the foregoing currery view may be gathered the

following statement of the defences of Bowling Green: Lunette fort on Baker's Hill.....

regard, regard, regarding, Late Colonel Wm. Terry. Int. Arkanese reg't infantry. Colonel Fagan.
2d Arkanese reg't infantry. Colonel James McIntoeb.
And three Mississippi regiments of sixty day men.
The whole force will amount to
Thirteenth regiments infantry. 7,500
One regiment cavalry, reduced to. 300

that a rivalry between Hardee and Buckner has been the cause of the latter's troubles. A nephew of Buckner's lately left the camp at Bowing Green, and suspicion rested on Buckner as having advised him to fly. The cause of the second arrest I do not know.

cause of the second arrest I do not know.

A neare ogeneral's Granaver.

When Buckner first entered Bowling Green he gave a written guarantee to a rebel sympathizer named Miles Kelley, who bad a large farm near Bowling Green, whiles stated that, in consideration of the fact that Kelley had voluntarily contributed three mules to the army, his rights and property should be respected. When Hardee took command he covated the fields of fodder owned by Kelley, and sent his wagons for it. Kelley displayed the guarantee of Buckner. The quartermaster delayed taking the provender, and renovate to Hardee. "Guarantee be damned," cried the rebel. "Three mules may do General Buckner, but it would one. I nited to have the fodder" And he took it, and Kelley took the guarantee.

Hardee. "Guayantee be dameed." eried the rebel. "Three males may do General Buckner, but it would do me. I intend to have the fodder "And he took it, and Kelley took the guarantee.

THE EVACUATION.

My informant thinks that if McGook or Neison had crossed Green river in December, about the time of the Willich fight, the rebels would have even then run from Bowling Green. He is astisfied in his own mind that they have destroyed the town and gone.

RESEL CANY LIVE.

The following is said by my informant above quoted to be a fair picture of rebel camp life, and smacks of the discontented and desponding tone of the mon. The latter in from a rebel soldier at the Mammoth Cave:—

Camp Ash, as Bell's Tavern, is the headquarters, General Hindman in command. When I let you, you claimed of me frequent correspondence. At that time mather you nor I had the faintest idea of what a faw days would bring forth. You know by this time that Green river is the bone of contention. Well, we are seenth, they north, and here we stand like two great monuments of destruction, one refuring to advance and the other afraid. We are cocamped about seven sules from Buell's pickete, and aixteen miles from Green river. We go secuting beyond their pickets, run them in, free seves the river and then come back to camp, no one hurs and we not scared. But, perhaps you ask, why do not you go over the river and whip them? Now, that a thermb, I can't answer the question. I know your zeal and good feeling for the Confederate cause, I well remember your esthusiastic shouts when the Manassas victory was wen; but did you over dream for a moment that it was our last grand victory. God forbid, and yet it looks so. A Zollicoffer has fallen; a Marshall has had to retreat; Johnson has fallen back; Haudee is, murn, Buckner has gone to the sumy South, had we, with Hindman, are leading around the camp and Barren county stealing everything that we can lay our hands upon. I don't wish you to understand that Gen. Hindman steals in person—not so; nor would I have you u

tems of interest in addition to those given above are as follows:—

AD GUNTOWDES.

It will be remembored that some months since the rebel newscapers spoke at large of a substitute being found for subshar in making gunpowder. It is now discovered that the substitute is not what it was claimed to be, and that guipowder made with it is very defective. A short time since the gans in the fort on College Hill were being used in target practice, the target being a barn on Mount Airy, three-quasters of a mile distant. Dozens of short with the rebel housemade powder were made, but not one resched the target—all tell short.

These newly recruited men are suffering at a most fearful rate. They are not clothed with cond weather felt at Bowling Green has been terrible upon the Mississippi and Louisana men. They have died, to not weather felt at Bowling Green has been terrible upon the Mississippi and Louisana men. They have died, to quote verbating like sheep with the rot." In one regiment of eight hundred Mississippians, who had come to Bowling Green a month and a half since, four hundred had died. It was a substitute of thirty mines a day. This fearful mortality, he says, in not exaggerated in the statement. As coldiers they are of no new whalever. The more of them the robe have the better it will be for our cause. There it such a lack of discipling atmost short thanker.

Sincen Boltvar has twice been under arrest for treason forms. Purther Confirmation of the Ecocuation of Bowling Gran-The Ad ance of the Union Troops-The News of the Pull of Fort Herry Created a Panic of and Harty Retreat from Bottoling Green .... Pacaping, dc. Bowling Green has been evalue ed. The statements ent you on the 10th and 11th have been fully confirmed. The facts stated in my letter in regard to the movements of Fieyd's and other brigades on the 25th of January bave been sustained. The last of the rebels loft the place

The splendid iron railroad bridge and turnpike bridge least valuable to our troops has been destroyed, and Gon. Hindman has laid waste the country from Cave City to

The flenk movements of Generals Thomas and Critica den have had this effect; but, unfortunately, the effect ha followed the cause with too great rapidity. The feuits of a long campaign, in which masterly inactivity and maserly strategy have been most admirably displayed, have had they remained a while longer, would have be wrastel from them. They can again rally at some point, and the work is to be again done over. But the right bus stands to day an isolated and untenable position from which the rebels will fly in a fortnight.

The most active movements are following the reception of the information. General Mitchell, of the Third division of the army, composed of the brigades of Gene ral Domont, General Turchin and others, has crosses Green river and, followed by Generals McCook and Nelson, is making rapid strides upon Bowling Green. General Thorman is entering Tennessee by three routes. General Thorman is entering Tennessee. The conservation of Monday at noon. The work is rainly opening, and we may now look for grand consequences and some fighting: it will not be of the terrible sort. The extern makion warriers are not in Tennessee.

This direct information is given upon the authority of two men fernacely brakemen on the Louisville and Nachville Railroad, and who were captured in August last, when however the tenter the State. They were retained in Bowling Green until last Standay, then they escaped unbroked in the confusion of the departure for Nashville. They state the news of the capture of Fort. Henry was confirmed at Bewling Green on Sunday monitors. The men say that the news "staggee ed them like surkeys bit in the bead." They immediately wont to work at packing and shipping the guns, which was done during Junday. The men were frightened excessively, and hastened to and crowded into the cars with positive fear. A panic almost existed among them, and the departure would have degenerated into a rout had the least ainern been given. These men escaped is the confusion and entered our lines. Licetonant Habitall, of General Resecuans intelligence in the reservant in detail. I send you the full and important import of it. Green river, and, followed by Generals McCook and Nel

lutes Fired and Flags Flying. The city wore a joyful aspect all day yesterday honor of the late successive glorious victories achieved by the determined valor of our Union soldiers. In com-Stars and Stripes were hong out over the City Hall, Cus tom Monso, Merchants Exchange, public libraries, court mace, hotels and newspaper offices, and in every part of the city, the gay benting appeared, fleating from beils of some of our fach, make matrue litter churches were rung, and a salute of one hundred gives was fired ships passing were not's little startled by the harbor was also decked with the Star Spangled Hanner

News from San Francisco. Arrived, steamer Orizaba, from Panama.

## THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

Additional Particulars of the First Day's Bombardment.

Desperate Fighting and Severe Loss on Both Sides.

Capture of Rebel Batteries Outside

Two Miles FROM FORT DONELSON, Feb. 14, 1862. The attack on Fort Donelson commenced at half-past inder Generals Grant, Smith and McClernand.

The fort is surrounded by high, steep hills, heavily oded and protected by two redoubts, trenches and rife

side the fort; but they were driven in after a severe battle and considerable loss on both sides. Our troops hold two of the rebel batteries outside of

ne hundred and fifty to two hundred wounded.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL HALLECK. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1662

To day a despatch reached the General-in-Chief here from General Halleck at St. Louis, ar nouncing the investment of Fort Denelson with a force of fif v thousand men and by the nobic seet of Commodere Foote, anticipating its speedy reduction.

General Halleck says that Generals Floyd and Buckner are in it, with a force of fifteen thousand men, and he is evidently of the opinion that his arrangements to cat them off from rei aforcements will surely be successful.

his immense reinforcement of the rebels there.

I espatches are momentarily expected at headquarter giving intelligence of the fact of the expture of Fort Dencison. At the latest accounty received the bemburdment had been progressing all day, and the reduction of

pressed in regard to the movement of the rebel forces lief of Fort Donelson, they would fall into a trap that would be fatal to them, and that if Fort Donelson should not have been captured before the reinforcements

day, by a bogos despatch, has been the cause, before it was discovered, of the transmission of despatches to Europe announcing the capture of Fort Donescon. The senouncement is probably only a little premature.

REBEL ACCOUNTS. THE FIGHT AT FORT DONE SON COMMENCED—THE PEDERAL FORCE 12,000 STRONG.

NASSYMLE, Feb. 12—P. M.

ng states that one felleral gunboat appeared in sight of Fort Donelson this morning, and about ten o'clock pened fire on the fort, but without injury to the fort The fort returned the are and the gunboat retired. The federals have landed in force, and a battle with light rtiflery commenced this evening. It is reported that the rederals have a force of ten or twelve thou and. When the steamer which conveyed the news to Camberland City left Fort Donelson the battle was raging, but no particulars were known.

Nasuville, Feb. 13, 1862. A despatch was received here to night, duted at Fort Don-Ison to-day, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. It states that the firing of artillary commenced this morning before sunctio, and had continued one oningly that ime. A number of pieces are rap'ly firing. Ocessionally the enemy keeps at a respectful distance. Field artillery are engaged all along the Hos.

Fort Dosaus, Feb. 13-2:45. change position. We have, so far, regulated the enemy at every point on our line. Our loss is small. The federal gunboats retired, and we think they are severely in jured. Our men are in fine spirits.

The day has almost passed and we still hold our cwn We have repulsed the enemy and driven back their gunbeats, and whipped them by land and water. He lies around-probably to attack us to-morrow again. Our loss is not very great, while the enemy's munt be heavy. around the line all day. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied we have injured their gunboats materially, as they retired twice. Our lines

Narrows. The schooner fillds was seen going out at two A. M. yesterday, and a blank cartridge was fired at her to heave to, but she kept on, when a signal was made to the officer on duty at Fort Hamilton, who fired a shot at her and struck her. This had the effect to bring her, and several others who were in company, back to the cutter-Five shots in all were fired from Forts Hamilton and

nd are determined to fulfit it at all hazards, either by day or by night, and any vessels attempting to pass her, enstward bound, will be dred at, and when the cutter cannot stop them the forts will. A perfect understand ing exists between Captain Coffin, and his officers of the cutter, and the officers of the forts. A very nice piece of practice was performed on Wednesday last. As the all vessels in the way, the Tiger could not fire at he e ithout risk of injuring some other vessel in range. signal was made to Fort Lafayette, and immediately shot fore up the water under the schooner's bow, which brought her up all standing. The cutter then slipped her